

XX. *An abstract of a Discourse intituled, The history of the emperor Tetricus, explained and illustrated by medals; written in French by Mr. Claude Gros de Boze, keeper of the medals in the French King's cabinet, etc. and sent by him to Dr. Mead, to be communicated to this Society.* By John Ward, LL.D. Rhet. Prof. Gresh. and V.P. R. S.

Read April 5,  
1753.

AS the emperor *Tetricus* governed some years in *Gaul*, his reign does in a manner make part of the history of that country. But the accounts given of him by antient writers being very confused and imperfect, this learned and skilful antiquary has attempted to rectify and clear them up from medals. And as to those of *Tetricus* himself, the gold ones, as he observes, are in general exceeding scarce; and no medallion of this emperor in any metal was known, till very lately, when he procured one in gold for the French King's cabinet, a draught of which transmitted by him accompanies this paper (1). But tho Mr. *de Boze* professes only to give the *History of the emperor Tetricus*; yet such was the unsettled state of the Roman affairs at that time, as made it necessary for him to introduce it, by reciting a variety of incidents relating to other persons, which prepared the way for his advancement to that dignity.

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(1) See TAB. II. Fig. 2.

He therefore begins his narrative with observing, that the *Gauls*, after they had been conquered by *Julius Caesar*, continued pretty quiet under the Roman government, till the time of *Gallienus*; whose reign was so weak and scandalous, as to render him the common object both of hatred and contempt. *Valerian*, his father, had been created *Augustus* some years before his expedition against the *Persians*; by whom he was defeated, made a prisoner, and treated with the utmost indignity (1). This event, which happened in the year 260 of the vulgar aera (2), astonished the whole empire. And several nations, who were not concerned on either side, then offered their assistance to the *Romans*. Likewise divers princes in alliance with *Sapor* or *Sapores*, the Persian king, advised him to make a good use of his success, and secure to himself a solid and lasting peace, by releasing his illustrious captive; but the haughty monarch would not hearken to any of those salutary counsels.

*Gallienus* had the title of *Augustus* before that unhappy expedition, and being now at liberty to indulge his excesses without restraint, he shewed no concern for the misfortune of his father. Inasmuch, that upon the first news of it, affecting the air of a philosopher, he said, *Sciebam patrem meum esse mortalem*. And while a general grief spread itself among persons of all ranks, he alone, as the historian expresses it, *Specie decoris, quod pater ejus virtutis studio deceptus videretur*,

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(1) *Trebell. Pollio*, in *Valeriano. Eutropius*, Lib. ix. c. 6. *Ansel. Viſtor*, in *Epitome*, cap. 32.

(2) *V. Rom.* 1013.

*videretur, supra modum laetatus est* (1). But altho this pretended philosopher used no indeavours to procure his father's release, he could not, as Mr. *de Boze* thinks, free himself from some remorse of conscience on that account; and therefore occasioned a false report to be given out concerning his death, and divine honors to be conferred on him, that he might be no longer talked of (2). The *Persians* in the mean while, attentive to what passed at *Rome*, indeavoured to render *Valerian* daily a miserable spectacle; stript of his imperial ornaments, loaded with chains, and exposed to that contempt; that *Sapor* made a footstool of his neck, whenever he mounted his horse (3); in which deplorable state he continued the remainder of his life.

As disdain and resentment often succeed murmurs, the barbarous nations easily threw off the yoke, which fear had imposed on them; the most submissive provinces thought it a disgrace to obey *Gallienus* any longer; and the armies in most of the Roman territories chose themselves emperors, many of whom thro emulation soon destroyed one another. *Trebellius Pollio* has given a short history of them in a continued series; whom for the sake of a round number he calls the *Thirty tyrants*, as not having been acknowledged by the senate.

The *Gauls* were in hopes, either not to have embarked in this general conspiracy, or however to have  
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(1) *Trebell. Pollio*, Gallieni duo.

(2) *Ibidem*.

(3) *Laëtant*. De morte persecut. cap. 1. *Aurel. Victor*, Epitome, c. 32. *P. Orosius*, LIB. VII. c. 22.

been the last in it. *Postumus* (1) had governed them almost three years by the appointment of *Valerian*; who writing to them in his favour, among other encomiums there given him, uses this expression, *Virum, quem ego prae caeteris stupeo* (2). He had before been governor to his son *Gallienus*, and preferred to *Aurelian*, who was afterwards emperor, on account of his mild and gentle disposition; as *Valerian* himself intimates in a letter to *Antoninus Gallus* the consul, where speaking of *Aurelian* he says, that he was fearful, *Ne quid etiam erga filium severius, si quid etiam ille fecisset (ut est natura pronus ad ludicra) saevius, cogitaret* (3).

*Gallienus* was in *Gaul*, when he heard of the misfortune, which had befallen his father; but departed soon after, leaving behind him *Saloninus* his elder son, whom he created *Cæsar*; and placed with him a tribune, by *Zosimus* called *Silvanus* (4), but *Zonaras* calls him *Albanus* (5). This officer being jealous of *Postumus*, made it his business to disgust him, break his measures, and render him suspected. Thus when *Postumus*, after an obstinate engagement, had intirely defeated several detachments of the *Bructeri* and *Chamavi*, people of *Germany*, who had passed the *Rhine*, and plundered the neighbouring country, he gave the spoil to his soldiers. But *Silvanus* wrote him a severe letter, and in the name of *Saloninus* ordered him to deliver

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(1) M. CASSIVS LATIENVS POSTVMVS.

(2) *Treb. Pollio*, in *Postumo*.

(3) *Flav. Vopiscus*, in *Aureliano*.

(4) *Lib. I.*

(5) *Tom. I. pag. 632.*

deliver up the whole booty, the disposal of which was claimed by the prince. The army upon hearing of this order assembled in a tumultuous manner, declared both *Gallienus* and his son unworthy of the empire, tore off their images from the military ensigns, and obliged *Postumus* to assume the purple for the security of his own life (1). After this they marched immediately to *Cologn*, where *Saloninus* and *Silvanus* then resided; and compelling the inhabitants to give them up, they massacred them both.

*Gallienus*, more concerned for the loss of his son than his father's imprisonment, sent no forces against the *Persians*; but ordered his best troops to march into *Gaul*, with a shew of determined vengeance. *Postumus* opposed them for three whole years, at the end of which he was quite exhausted, and obliged to defend his last town himself; when *Gallienus*, who was desirous of the honour of conquering him in person, approaching too near the wall, was wounded in the shoulder with an arrow; which caused him to raise the siege, and return to *Rome*, without thinking any more either of *Postumus* or the *Gauls*. Who being thus freed from the danger which threatened them, justice, plenty, and the love of arts, flourished among them under the government of *Postumus*; to whose honor divers monuments were erected, representing as their tutelar deities, the goddess *Pax*, but principally *Hercules*. And several of his medals are yet extant, with the title, RESTITVTOR GALLIARVM (2).  
But

(1) *Zonaras*, ubi supra. *Treb. Pollio*, in *Postumo*.

(2) *Cabinet du Roy*.

But this felicity did not long continue ; for the *Ger-  
mans* and their confederates, whom he had defeated  
near *Cologn*, instigated by *Lollian* (or rather *L.  
Aelian*) who had been raised to oppose him, made  
a new eruption on the side of *Mayence* ; where he  
again defeated them, drove them into the town, and  
so straitened them, that they offered to surrender.  
*Postumus* gave his consent, but the army would not ;  
and rather than lose the plunder of a single town,  
sacrificed their general, whom they had themselves  
advanced to the imperial dignity.

Mr. *de Boze* places the death of *Postumus* in the  
spring of the year 267, being the seventh of his reign,  
and about the seventieth of his age. And his son of  
the same name, who is sometimes joined with him  
upon medals, appears to have lived near forty years.  
*Valerian* had given him the government of the *Vo-  
contii*, a people in *Dauphiny*, at the same time that  
he sent his father to command in *Belgic Gaul*. And  
he was so considerable an orator, that some have  
ascribed to him the nineteen *Declamations*, which  
others assign to *Quintilian*, the grandfather of him,  
whose excellent treatise intitled, *Institutiones Oratoriae*,  
are yet preserved, and to which those *Declamations*  
are usually subjoined (1). *Trebellius Pollio* says, that  
both the *Postumi* were killed in the sedition at *May-  
ence*. But Mr. *de Boze* doubts the truth of this, and  
thinks the credit of so inaccurate a historian, who  
mistakes even in their name, which he always writes

R *Posthumius*,

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(1) *Treb. Pollio*, in *Postumo juniore*. *Berchii* *Advers. Lib.* LVIII.  
c. 14. *Voss. Instit. Orat. Lib.* I. c. XI.

*Posthumius*, not sufficient to support it. He rather thinks therefore, that the son died some years before his father, and probably during the war, in which they were jointly engaged against *Gallienus*. For it was immediately after this war, that his father took *Victorinus* (1) as a partner with himself in the empire; which, had his son been living, could neither have been for his interest, nor suitable to natural affection. Besides, tho' *Victorinus* had then distinguished himself for his valour, he must have been younger than the son of *Postumus*; since his mother *Victorina*, or *Victoria*, was yet in the vigour of her age, and one of those who opposed *Gallienus*. And tho' she could not possess the empire herself, such was her ambition, that she assumed the titles of *Augusta* and *Mater castrorum* (2).

Her son *Victorinus*, who expected to succeed to the government of *Postumus*, finding his army joined to the faction of *Aelianus*, and that he was proclaimed emperor, had no small difficulty to support himself among the other part of the *Gauls*, who by this means were divided. But this did not remain long; for *Aelianus* having undertaken to repair the forts, which *Postumus* built along the *Rhine* to prevent the passage of the barbarians over it; and they had

(1) M. AVRELIVS PIAVVONIVS VICTORINVS.

(2) The title *Augusta* was usually given to the mothers and wives of the emperors; and *Trajan* conferred it likewise on *Marci-ana* his sister, and his niece *Matidia*. The other title, *Mater castrorum*, took its rise from the repeated acclamations of the armies; and had been given to *Faustina* the wife of *M. Aurelius*, and *Julia Domna* the wife of *Septimius Severus*, with some others.

had indeavoured to demolish, after they heard of his death; he employed all his forces in that work, who displeased with the labour revolted and slew him (1). His death restored to *Victorinus*, what he had lost by that of *Postumus*, for he was acknowledged by all the *Gauls*. But he was soon after taken off by a private conspiracy, for an intrigue with the wife of a notary or clerk (2). His son also was killed with him, whom he had created *Caesar*, tho but an infant (3).

The army soon fixed on a successor, and imagining they should find better treatment from an inferior officer, with whom they had been more familiar, chose one *Marius*, an armorer by trade, who had raised himself among them, and was greatly admired for his intrepidity and bodily strength, qualities of the highest esteem with the vulgar. But *Marius*, thus advanced to the imperial dignity, immediately behaved with that cruelty and insolence, that one of his old friends, trained up in his business, and afterwards his companion in the army, resenting his arrogant behaviour towards him after his advancement, stabbed him privately, with this opprobrious insult: *Hic est gladius, quem ipse fecisti* (4). His government was very short; *Aurelius Victor* (5) and *Eutropius* (6) make it no longer than two days, but *Trebellius*

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Pollio

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- (1) *Treb. Pollio*, in Lolliano.  
 (2) *Aurel. Victor*, De Caesar. c. 33.  
 (3) *Treb. Pollio*, in Victorino.  
 (4) *Idem*, in Mario.  
 (5) De Caesar. c. 33.  
 (6) Lib. ix. c. 7.



*Pollio* fais three (1). Tho Mr. *de Boze* justly observes, that neither of these accounts agrees with the number and variety of his medals, which seem to require more months; for they equal those of his predecessor *Victorinus*, who reigned three years, from the time of his being an associate with *Postumus* in the empire. Besides, some of his medals appear to have been struck on the account of victories gained by his lieutenants in that part of *Britain*, which was subject to the emperors of *Gaul*; the truth of which victories is confirmed by other monuments and inscriptions found in that country (2), which seems no ways consistent with so short a reign. From whence he thinks it reasonable to allow him four or five months, to be reckoned from September or October 267, to the end of January or February 268.

His successor *Tetricus* (3), the principal subject of this discourse, was a senator, had discharged the office of consul, successively governed almost all the *Gallic* provinces, and was then prefect of both the *Aquitains* (4). He was related to *Victorina*, who caused him to be declared emperor in his absence, and the title of *Caesar* to be given to his son. And being solemnly invested with the imperial dignity at *Bordeaux*, he was acknowledged, as *Postumus* had been before him, by all the *Gauls*, as likewise part of *Spain* and *Britain*. The time of his advancement

(1) *In Mario*.

(2) *Gul. Malmesburiensis*, De rebus gestis Reg. Angl. Lib. II. *Camden*. Britannia, p. 641. edit. 1607.

(3) PVB. PIVESVS TETRICVS.

(4) *Treb. Pollio*, in *Tetrico seniore*.

ment to the empire Mr. *de Boze* places between the end of January and part of March, in the year 268 (1), agreeably to the time he had assigned for the reign of *Marius*. For he observes, that all historians agree, that *Gallienus* was yet living, when *Tetricus* was declared emperor among the *Gauls*; and doubts only, whether he had heard the news, when he was killed before *Milan*, where *Aureolus* was besieged by him. His death therefore must have happened about the eighteenth or twentieth of March at furthest that year. For his army having in the field elected *Claudius* the second, afterwards surnamed *Gothicus*, of which he sent an account to the senate, the letters arrived at *Rome* on the twenty-fourth; and the senate being convened the same day in the temple of *Apollo*, among other acclamations these following were several times repeated: *Claudi Auguste, tu nos ab Aureolo vindica. Claudius Auguste, tu nos a Palmyrenis vindica. Claudius Auguste, tu nos a Zenobia et a Victoria libera. Claudius Auguste, Tetricus nihil fuit, or nihil fit, or nihil fecit* (2), as the words are read in different manuscripts. From hence therefore he infers, that *Tetricus* must at that time actually have held somewhat, which could be nothing else but the empire of the *Gauls*.

The reign of *Claudius* was not long enough to answer all the hopes, which had been conceived of it. He marched immediately against *Aureolus*, and defeated him. After this he purposed to turn his arms against  
*Zenobia*,

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(1) V. Rom. 1021.

(2) *Treb. Pollio, in Divo Claudio.*

*Zenobia*, queen of *Palmyra*; but a deluge of *Goths* having on a sudden overspread *Ilyrium*, *Thrace*, and *Macedonia*, he determined to repel them. And being obliged to take all his forces with him in that expedition, he not only forbore himself to disturb *Tetricus* in his possession of the *Gauls*; but likewise, as Mr. *de Boze* very probably conjectures, gave orders, that nothing might be done in his absence to interrupt the peace, they had enjoyed since the retreat of *Gallienus*. This real, or at least feigned friendship, between these two emperors seems to be intimated by medals, struck with the head of each of them on the opposite sides (1). And the like, as he very ingeniously remarks, may be gathered from a passage of *Eumenius*, in his *Panegyric* upon the emperor *Constantine*, where addressing to him in behalf of the *Aedui* he says: *Divum Claudium, parentem tuum, ad recuperandas Gallias primi sollicitaverunt; expectantesque ejus auxilium septem mensibus clausi, et omnia inopiae miseranda perpeffi, tum demum irrumpendas rebellibus Gallicanis portas reliquerunt, cum fessi observare non possent* (2). These *Aedui*, who applied to *Claudius* for his assistance, opposed at that time the government of *Tetricus*; whose medals give us a more noble idea of him, from the use he made of his victories. For in some of these he is represented not as a warrior, but in a state of peace and plenty, with the legend *SALVS AVGVSTORVM*, intimating that moderation in success is the true grandeur

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(1) *Ansel. Bandur. Numism. imper. Tom. i. p. 403.*

(2) *Edit. ad usum Delphin. pag. 222.*

grandeur and safety of princes. And in others are seen the figures of several temples erected by him, some of them in a circular form like the *Pantbeon*, with the legend *PACI*.

And to these happy times Mr. *de Boze* refers the curious gold medallion mentioned above, which represents *Tetricus* as crowned with laurel, and dressed in the *toga palmata*, or consular robe, which was also worn in triumphs. In his right hand he holds an olive branch, and a scepter with the Roman eagle on the top in his left, and round his image is this inscription, *IMPERATOR TETRICVS AVGVSTVS*. But the reverse, if it has one, must remain unknown; since the medal is so fixed in the gold box, which contains it, that they cannot be separated without endangering both. And the radiated circle of gold, with which it is encompassed, is designed only to adorn and enlarge it.

He therefore proceeds with the history, and further observes, that *Claudius* gained a most signal victory over the *Goths*, in which three hundred and twenty thousand of them were slain, and two thousand transport vessels taken. But as this victory had been greatly facilitated by a pestilence, which spread thro the enemies army, it seized likewise the Roman forces; and *Claudius* himself died of it at *Sirmium* in *Pannonia*, in the third year of his reign, and fifty-sixth of his age (1).

His

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(1) *Zosimus*, Lib. 1. *Dexippus*, De legationibus. *Porphyrius*, in Vit. Plotini, Basil. 1591.

His brother *Quintillus*, who had been left with some forces in *Italy*, was proclaimed emperor there, and acknowledged by the senate. But being informed, that the victorious army had elected *Aurelian*, and perceiving that his own forces were inclined to abandon him, he chose to free himself from those unhappy circumstances by a voluntary death (1).

*Aurelian* was not forgetful of the war, which his predecessor *Claudius* had designed against *Zenobia*, whose power daily grew more formidable, as she had then got possession of *Aegypt*. However the difficulty of the enterprize, and the great preparations necessary for undertaking it, occasioned him to defer it near two years. But the vigorous manner, in which it was afterwards carried on by him, and the great success that attended it, are too well known to need a recital here. In the mean while *Tetricus*, who remained unmolested, was constantly employed in studying the welfare and prosperity of the *Gauls*. And as both the situation, and natural fertility, of the country are very well suited to promote commerce; those advantages were greatly improved by him, as well by repairing the roads, as making new ones, the oversight of which works was committed to his son; some proofs whereof yet appear from inscriptions on the milliary pillars, erected to mark out the distance of the ways (2). The legends also upon some of their coins, struck in honor of *Tetricus*, plainly

(1) *Zosmus*, Lib. 1. *Zonaras*, Annal. Tom. 1. p. 636.

(2) One of these inscriptions is yet preserved at *Rouen*, in the house of Mr. *Bigot*.

plainly express the happiness, which the *Gauls* enjoyed under his auspicious government; such as VERTAS, LAETITIA, FELICITAS PVBLICA, and the like (1).

*Victorina* did not long survive the advancement of *Tetricus* to the empire of the *Gauls*; but whether she died a natural death, or was killed, historians have left quite uncertain (2). However, the arts of intriguing and caballing, which she had carried to the greatest height in *Gaul*, did not die with her; but gave *Tetricus* a continual uneasiness, either to detect or suppress them. And therefore upon the return of *Aurelian* from the conquest of *Zenobia*, whom with her two sons he sent to *Rome* in great pomp; when *Tetricus* could no longer bear with the insolence of his own foldiers, he wrote a letter to him, in which he used this expression: *Eripe me his, invictè, malis* (3). And afterwards upon the arrival of *Aurelian* near *Chalons* in *Campania*, drawing out his forces, as if he designed an engagement, he surrendered to him both himself and his whole army. By this means *Aurelian* being then, as the historian expresses it, *princeps totius orbis* (4), celebrated a most splendid triumph at *Rome*; in which not only *Zenobia* with her two sons, but likewise *Tetricus* and his son, were exposed to public view among the other captives, to denote the subjection both of the eastern and western empire.

Some

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(1) *Cabinet du Roy.*

(2) *Treb. Pollio, in Victorina.*

(3) *Idem, in Tetrico seniore. Eutropius, Lib. IX. c. 19.*

(4) *Flav. Vopiscus, in Aureliano.*

Some authors blame *Aurelian* for treating *Tetricus* in so indecent a manner ; which however he is supposed to have done with a view to humble the senate, against whom he was greatly prejudiced ; and therefore chose thus to show himself (as he was usually called by the populace) *senatorum paedagogum* (1). For *Trebellius Pollio* informs us, that he afterwards treated *Tetricus* with the highest honor, often calling him colleague, sometimes fellow soldier, and at other times giving him the title of emperor (2). His estate also was restored to him, and his house, which had been demolished, was rebuilt on mount *Coelius*, changed into a palace, and dedicated with solemnities like a temple. *Aurelian* was himself invited to this ceremony, and having entered the grand hall, was surprised to see himself represented there, as delivering to *Tetricus* and his son the senators robe with other marks of dignity, and receiving from them a civic crown and scepter (3). *Casaubon* finding that one of his manuscripts had not the word *sceptrum* in this passage of *Trebellius Pollio*, and not perceiving any reason for its being mentioned, proposes in his comment the omission of it. But Mr. *de Boze* very justly observes, that the gold medallion of *Tetricus* is the most certain commentary upon the place ; where the scepter represents that of the Gallic empire, which completed the glory and happiness of *Aurelian*.

Wherefore

(1) *Flav. Vopisc. in Aureliano.*

(2) *Treb. Pollio, in Tetrico seniore.*

(3) *Idem, in Tetrico juniore.*

Wherefore as he now thought himself in a condition to avenge the outrages, committed by the *Persians* under *Sapor* upon the Roman empire, he entered upon that expedition; leaving the government of the greatest part of *Italy* to the care of *Tetricus*, with this complaisant expression: *Sublimius habendum regere aliquam Italiae partem, quum trans Alpes regnare* (1). But *Aurelian* had marched no farther than *Caenophrurium* (a station in *Thrace* between *Heraclea* and *Byzantium*) when he was killed by the treachery of his secretary, by some called *Mnestheus* (2), and by others *Eros* (3). Who from a fear of punishment, for some misdemeanours committed by him, had drawn up a list, containing the names of many persons, some of whom had incurred the emperor's displeasure, and others not; among which names, to prevent suspicion, he had inserted his own. This list, which appeared as written with the emperor's own hand, he shewed to the several persons named in it; adding withal, that *Aurelian*, whose temper was implacable, had determined to take them all off, if they did not prevent it in time. The scheme took effect, and *Aurelian* was assassinated in his march. But this treachery was not long concealed; and the army to avoid a fresh mistake referred the choice of a new emperor to the senate, who returned them the compliment; and after several reciprocal messages of that sort, which occasioned an interregnum of seven  
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(1) *Aurel. Victor*, in *Epitome*. *Treb. Pollio*, in *Tetrico seniore*. *Eutropius*, Lib. ix. c. 9.

(2) *Flav. Vopiscus*, in *Aureliano*.

(3) *Zosimus*, Lib. i.



or eight months, the senate elected *Tacitus* (1), one of their own body, and who was at that time *princeps senatus*.

No historian has settled the time, when *Tetricus* died. For *Zosimus* only tells us, either from vulgar reports, or mistaken memoirs, that he was put to death by *Aurelian* among other rebels in *Gaul* (2). All the rest agree in saying, or suggesting at least, that he survived his resignation of that empire; which however could not be more than about eighteen months, or two years at the farthest, if he died before *Aurelian*. But that does not suit with the medals of *Tetricus*. For some of these have his head on one side, with a radiated crown; and on the other an eagle, funeral pile, or flaming altar; with the legend CONSECratio, the usual emblem of deification. And as it can scarce be thought, that a prince of *Aurelian's* martial disposition would permit divine honors to be conferred on one, whom he had himself led in triumph to mortify the senate; it is more natural to suppose, that it must have been done by *Tacitus*, who was raised to the empire by the senate, thought it his honor to govern by their counsels, and had nothing more at heart, than to repair the injuries they had suffered by his predecessors. And this opinion seems further confirmed by considering, that the successors of *Tacitus* had a military turn, and copied after *Aurelian* both in their sentiments and actions. As *Tacitus* therefore reigned but about seven months, from September

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(1) MARCVS CLAVDIVS TACITVS.

(2) Lib. 1.

275 to some part of March 276, Mr. *de Boze* places the death of *Tetricus*, and his consecration consequent upon it, within that time, as what appears to him the most probable. And with that event he concludes his elaborate and curious discourse.

G. C. March 21,  
1753.

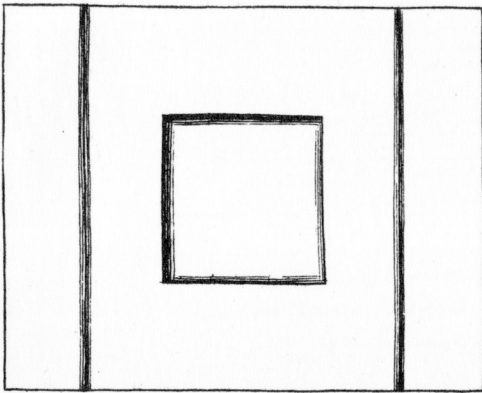
J. Ward.

XXI. *An Account of a Treatise, presented to the Royal Society, intituled, Flora Sibirica, five historia plantarum Sibiriae tomus secundus, extracted and translated from the Latin of Professor Gmelin, by W. Watson, F. R. S.*

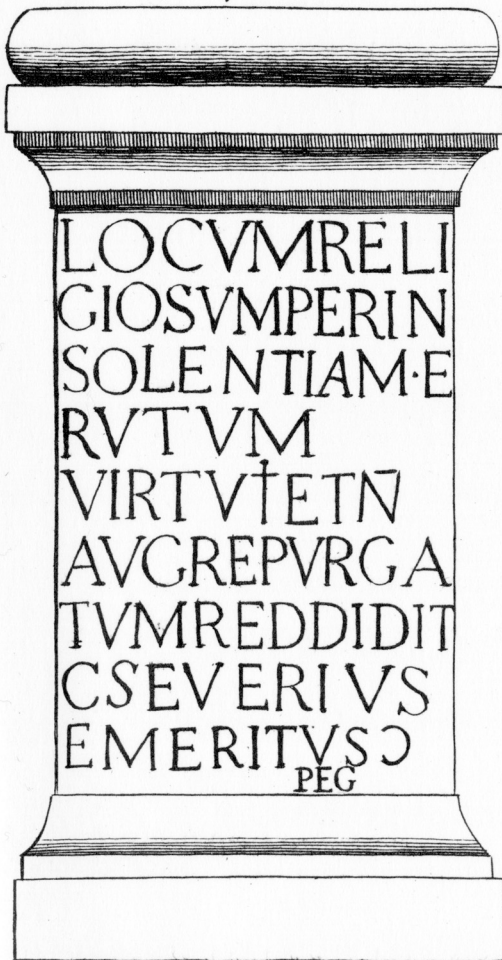
Read April 12, 1753. **T**HIS volume of the *Flora Sibirica*, now under consideration, contains two hundred and forty pages in quarto, exclusive of the preface, and ninety-eight copper plates very curiously engraved. It was printed at Petersburg in the year 1749.

An account of the first volume of this valuable work was communicated to the Society by my learned and ingenious friend Dr. John Fothergill \*, and has been published in the *Philosophical Transactions*: from its title, we are only promised an account of the plants of Sibiria; but Dr. John George Gmelin, its author  
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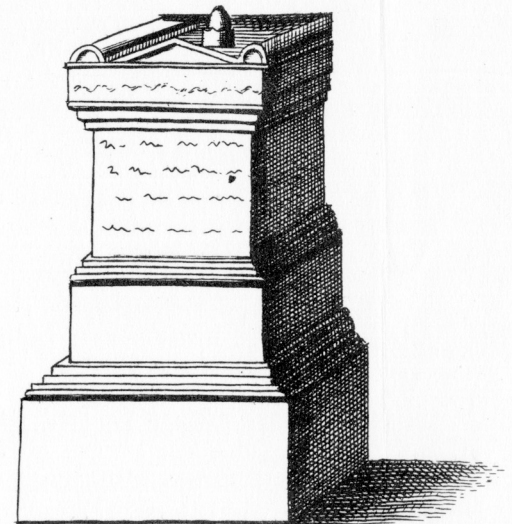
\* See *Phil. Transf.* Vol. XLV, pag. 248.



*Fig. 3. p. 333.*

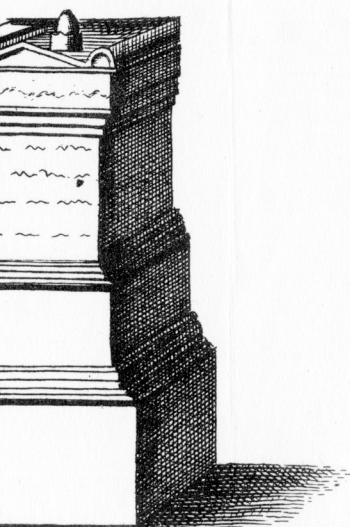


*Fig. 2. p. 124.*



*A perspective View of  
Fig. 1.*

Fig. 2. p. 124.



View of  
1.



Fig. 1. p. 34.

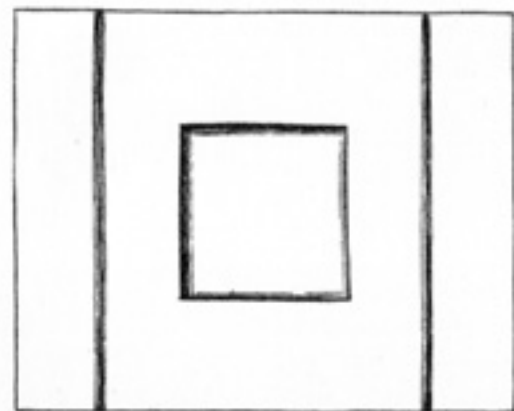
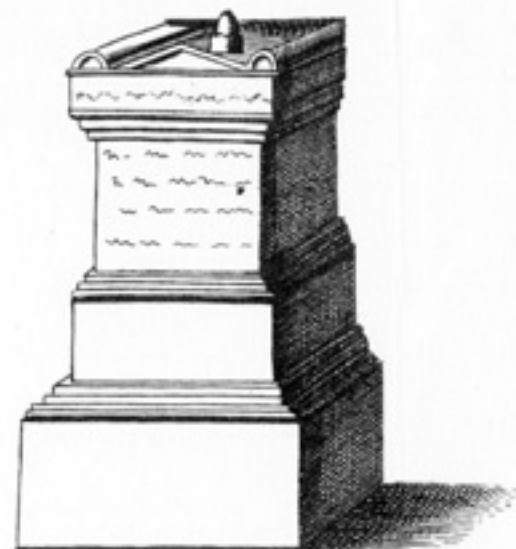


Fig. 3. p. 333.



A perspective View of  
Fig. 1.

